

also advantageous when the digital input variables are obtained from secondary variables, sampled with the aid in each case of a dedicated operating clock, of measuring transducers in an electric power supply system. In this case, the measuring transducers can be arranged at various positions, for example in a transformer substation, or can be obtained as a component of a differential protective arrangement at the ends of an electric power supply line or at other terminals of a generator or power transformer.

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Page 4, please replace the consecutive paragraphs beginning on line 29 and ending on page ⁶ 7, line ³⁷ 21:

As illustrated in Figure 1, an analog input signal $x(t)$ at input, is converted in an analog-to-digital converter 2 into a digital input signal $x(k)$. This digital input signal $x(k)$ traverses a signal encoder 3 formed by a differentiator, resulting at the output of the signal encoder 3 in a pulse train $x_d(k)$ which has been produced by differentiating the digital input signal $x(k)$. A transmission device 4 transmits the pulse train $x_d(k)$ via a transmission channel 5 to a receiving device 6 which outputs the pulse train $x_d(k)$ on the output side.

The arrangement illustrated in Figure 1 includes a receiving device 7 which is connected with its input 8 to an input 9 of the arrangement similar to the receiving device 6 with reference to the input 8. The dotted illustration is intended to include an analog-to-digital converter corresponding to the analog-to-digital converter 2, a signal encoder corresponding to the signal encoder 3, a transmitting device corresponding to the transmitting device 4, and a transmission channel corresponding to the transmission channel 5. A pulse train $y_d(k)$ obtained in accordance with the pulse train $x_d(k)$ of the signal $y(t)$ is then produced at the output of the further receiving device 7.